

DAVIDENKOV, S.N.; PONOMARENKO, A.M.; SHALAGINA, T.L.

Clinical variants of familial spastic paraplegia. Och.klin.nevr.
(MIRA 15:9)
no.1:23-38 '62. (PARALYSIS, SPASTIC)

SHALAGINA, T.L.

Theory of Bechterew's hemitonnia. Och.klin.nevr. no.1:101-114 '62.
(MIRA 15:9)
(PARALYSIS, SPASTIC)

DAVIDENKOV, S.N.; POKROVSKAYA, O.A;SHALAGINA, T.L.

Isolated agraphia. Och. klin. nevr. no.2:31-43 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

DAVIDENKOVA, Ye.F.; SHALAGINA, T.L.

Association of poliomyelitis in childhood with a progressive
form of tick-borne encephalitis at a later age. Och. klin. nevr.
(MIRA 18:1)
no.2:219-231 '64

SHALAGINA V. K.

GORSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich; GORSKAYA, Vera Ivanovna; SHALAGINA,
Valentina Kazimirovna; POGREBNAYA, L.L., red.; MURASHOVA, N.Ya.,
tekhn.red.

[German-Russian dictionary of oceanography] Nemetsko-russkii okeano-
graficheskii slovar'. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry,
1957. 240 p.
(German language--Dictionaries--Russian)
(Oceanography--Dictionaries)

ACC NR: A1602232

REF ID: UR/0367/66/003/005/0849/C857

AUTHOR: Tukibayev, Sh. S.; Shalagina, Ye. B.; Arzhakov, P. S.; Titova, N. S.;

Editor, G. R.

JOURNAL: Kazakh State University (Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyj universitet)

TITLE: Investigation of disintegration with emission of fast He nuclei due to high-energy protons

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 3, no. 5, 1966, 849-857

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear emulsion, angular distribution, proton

ABSTRACT: The emission of helium nuclei with kinetic energies in the 100-2500 MeV region by stars produced by 10-20 GeV protons in photoemulsion is investigated. It is shown that ~92% of the double-charged particles are emitted in the disintegration of heavy photoemulsion nuclei. It is noted that the cross-section of the investigated particles and their energy and angular distributions do not depend on the incident proton energy. The average numbers of thin, gray, and black tracks are compared in stars with and without helium, and the angular distributions of thin, gray, and black tracks in these interactions are obtained. The conclusion is made that the emission of fast helium nuclei is connected with a cascade process inside the nucleus. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 formulas and 5 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.]
[JFRS: 36,712]

SUB CODE: 20, 12 / SUBM DATE: 17Jul65 / ORIG REF: 015 / OTH REF: 013

Card 1/1

015

0919 1257

32428

S/020/61/141/006/011/021
B104/B112

24.6400

AUTHORS:

Takibayev, Zh. S., Academician AS Kazakhskaya SSR,
Shalagina, Ye. V., and Tsadikova, G. R.

TITLE:

Emission of high-energy α -particles in nuclear fissions by
protons

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 141, no. 6, 1961, 1347-1349

TEXT: The authors proved the presence of α -particles with energies of the order of 1-2 Bev in stars produced by irradiation of emulsion piles with 9 Bev protons. These investigations were carried out in previous studies. Further experiments were conducted in the proton-synchrotron of the Ob'yedinenyy institut yadernykh issledovaniyy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research) at Dubna to prove the correctness of particle identifications. The tracks of a series of very fast α -particles emitted in nuclear fissions were investigated. Results are given in Table 1. Energies of the 14 α -particles whose tracks were examined ranged between 100 and 2,000 Mev. Some of the tracks investigated may, however, have been produced by He^3 particles. It is mentioned furthermore that G. O. Tleubergenov et al.

Card 1/4 X

3242

S/020/61/141/006/011/021

B104/B112

Emission of high-energy ...

dependent on E_k ; (6a) not measured; (6b) ditto; (7) identification according to width of track; (7a) useless; (7b) α -particles; (7c) ditto; (8) identification according to constant sagitta; (8a) useless; (8b) α -particles; (9) dependence b-R; (9a) useless; (9b) α -particles; (10) type of primary star.

Card 3/4

5/048/026/005/006/022
B108/B104

14-3706
AUTHORS: Takibayev, Zh. S., Kobzev, V. A., Tsadikova, G. R., and
Shalagina, Ye. V.

TITLE: Emission of doubly-charged high-energy particles in proton-
induced nuclear fission processes

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26,
no. 5, 1962, 592-595

TEXT: In order to find the origin of the high-energy fragments from
star-type nuclear fission processes induced by cosmic rays, the authors
looked for doubly-charged high-energy particles in stars caused by 9-Bev
protons in photoemulsion. The traces of all Z=2 particles were identified
as belonging to alphas with energies ranging from about 100 to about
2000 Mev. Some of these traces, however, may also pertain to He³ nuclei
which are difficult to distinguish from alphas. There are 3 figures
and 1 table.

Card 1/1

KOBZEV, V.A.; TAKIBAYEV, Zh.S.; SHALAGINA, Ye.V.; SHTERN, G.R.

Analysis of high-energy helium isotopes emitted in the interaction of protons with photoemulsion nuclei. Trudy Inst. iad. fiz. AN Kazakh. SSR 6:133-139 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

TAKIBAYEV, Zh.S., akademik; TLEUBERGENOVA, G.; SHALAGINA, Ye.V.

Emission of helium particles in interactions between high-energy pions and nucleons and complex nuclei. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 4:785-788 Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. S.M.Kirova.
2. AN KazSSR (for Takibayev).

L 26778-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6017443

SOURCE CODE: UR/0361/65/000/002/0003/0009

AUTHOR: Kobzev, V. A.; Takibayev, Zh. S.; Shalagina, Ye. V.

43

B

ORG: none

19

TITLE: Effect of the cascade process on the output of helium isotopes during the interaction of 9 Bev primary protons with the nuclei of a photoemulsion

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1965, 3-9

TOPIC TAGS: isotope, proton interaction, alpha particle, photographic emulsion, angular distribution, nucleon

ABSTRACT: { The article is a description of an experiment conducted to explain the mechanism of the formation of α -particles with a kinetic energy of ≥ 100 Mev which are given off when 9 Bev protons interact with the nuclei of a photoemulsion. It was proposed that α -substructures exist inside a nucleus which act like free α -particles when they interact with nucleons. Descriptions of the various nuclear particles are presented on the basis of the above assumptions, together with results from analysis of 69 stars formed under the above conditions. The angular distributions of the tracks are given, together with explanations for deviations from other works. The conclusion is drawn that the emission of

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L 26778-66

ACC NR: AP6017443

all α -particles from nuclei cannot be explained by quasielastic scattering of cascade protons in the innernuclear α -substructures. To fully explain the role of the α -particle cascade, further investigation is required. In particular, α -particle formation will be studied during interaction of 19.5 Bev protons with the atomic nuclei of a photoemulsion. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20, 18 / SUBM DATE: 22Jan64 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 *pla*

SHALAGINOV, A.

Drinking is not a miner's tradition. Sov.shakht. 10 no.7:38-
39 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Zamestitel' sekretarya partorganizatsii shakhty No.2 "Kapital'naya",
g. Gubakha, Permskoy oblasti.

BORISOV, V.I.; LEVIT, Z.Yu., inzh.; KALININ, V.Z., inzh.; BROVKIN, M.G., inzh.; AGAL'TSOV, N.V., inzh.; ZHIGACHEVA, T.F., inzh.; LOBANOV, V.S., inzh.; ALIMOV, M.F., inzh.; VIKSMAN, T.M., inzh.; LAZAREV, V.Ya., inzh.; ZALEVSKAYA, L.V., tekhnik; SHCHETVINA, R.F., tekhnik; SOKOLOVSKIY, I.A., red.; SHALAGINOV, A.A., vedushchiy red.

[Special and basic equipment of mechanical assembly shops in instrument plants] Nestandardnoe oborudovanie i orgosnastka mekhanicheskikh sborochnykh tsekhov priborostroitel'nykh zavodov. Moskva, Otdel nauchno-tekhn. informatsii, 1959. 158 p.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Instrument industry—Equipment and supplies)

SHALAGINOV, A.

A gift for the 22d Congress of the CPSU. Sovshakht. 10 no.1186
(MIRA 14:11)
N '61.
(Kizel Basin--Coal mines and mining--Labor productivity)

SHALAGINOV, A.

Planetable for computations during navigation in ice. Mor. flot
23 no.10;21-24 0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Starshiy shturman gidrograficheskogo sudna "Gorizont."
(Arctic regions--Navigation)

SHALAGINOV, N.F.; inzh.; NAZAROV, G.S., inzh.

Profile and directions of lines of maximum deformations in shifting
rock formations. [Trudy] VNIM no.45:135-142 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Mining engineering)

SHALAGINOV, N.F., Inzh.

Determining the possibilities of determining coverings according to the degree of the deformation of the layer,

distribution, and capacity of water movement. [Tracy]

VNIIM no. 42-1700-1004 1-2

1954, 73 p.

SHAIAGINOV, N.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Boundary angles during the displacement of rocks. Ugol' 38 no.11:
40 N '63. (MIRA 17:9)

i. Kizelovskiy opornyj punkt Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo marksheyderskogo instituta.

SHALAGINOV, N.E., Inzh.

Mining seams under覆岩 in the Kizel Basin [Study]
VNTM No.50.106-183 - 66.

MIRA 17-10)

SHALAGINOV, Veniamin Konstantinovich, polkovnik yustitsii; ARISTOV, V.I.,
red.; ANIKINA, R.F., tekhn.red.

[Before the court of law; notes of a member of the military
tribunal] Perek litsom zakona; zametki voennogo iurista. Moskva,
Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1959. 44 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Voyennogo tribunala okruga (for Sha-
laginov).

(Military offenses)

22522
S/080/61/034/001/003/020
A057/A129

21.1330

AUTHORS: Vlasov, V.G., and Shalaginov, V.N.

TITLE: Reduction of Uranium Trioxide by Carbon Monoxide

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Prikladnoy Khimii, 1961, Vol. 34, No. 1, pp. 20-27

TEXT: Indirect reduction of higher uranium oxides by carbon monoxide is important in the technology of uranium metal, since uranium oxide with a very clean surface can be obtained. Only one note exists in literature by D. Katz and E. Rabinowich (Ref.1: The Chemistry of Uranium, National Nuclear Energy Series) stating that uranium trioxide (but not U_3O_8) is quickly reduced by CO at 350°C . The purpose of the present study was to determine the reduction kinetics of uranium trioxide in CO gas. Amorphous uranium trioxide powder, prepared by heating $\text{UO}_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in oxygen (6 hrs at 400°C) and carbon monoxide obtained by decomposing formic acid with sulfuric acid, were used in the experiments. Investigations were carried out in a high-vacuum apparatus (pressure 10^{-4} torr) containing a quartz microbalance to control continuously the loss in weight of the uranium trioxide sample. At 250°C Card 1/10

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S/080/61/034/001/003/020
A057/A129

Reduction of Uranium Trioxide by Carbon Monoxide A057/A129

and $p_{CO} = 200$ torr in 5 hrs no considerable reduction of UO_3 by CO takes place, while above 400°C the reduction is too fast to be controlled. Thus two series of experiments were carried out - one with an initial CO pressure (p_{CO}) of 200 torr at temperatures from 260°-400°C to investigate the effect of temperature, and the other series at 300° and 400°C changing p_{CO} from 15 to 400 torr to determine the effect of CO pressure. The obtained rate curves for the first series are given in Fig. 2, 3 and for the second in Fig. 4, 5. Activation energies were calculated in % 6 33 60 75 and the following results obtained:

Degree of reduction in %
apparent activation energy in kcal/mole

Fig. 2 shows that the maximum reduction rate is observed at 20-28% of reduction. With rising temperature a shift of the maximum towards higher degrees of reduction is observed. The rate curves in Fig. 4 and 5 indicate the dependence of total reduction rate (v) on the initial pressure of CO (p_{CO}). At a given degree of reduction and at constant temperature $v = K \cdot p_{CO}$, where the coefficient K is a function of the temperature and degree of reduction (Fig. 6). The results of the present paper demonstrate that reduction of UO_3 by CO occurs easily at 300°C. Since UO_3 dissociates in high vacuum above 420°C,
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Reduction of Uranium Trioxide by Carbon Monoxide A057/A129

degree of oxygen removal apparently due to some factors like the formation of defect places and low diffusion resistance. With the formation of the new phase $UO_{2.92}$ crystallo-chemical transformations start between the new and the old phase, i.e., the phase boundary catalyzes the process and autocatalysis occurs. Rate curves in Fig.3-5 decrease until $UO_{2.55}$ is formed. The latter is the lower limit of the U_3O_8 phase according to G. Hoekstra and S. Siegel [Ref.9: Reports of the 1st International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, in Geneve, VII,483 (1957)]. In the next reduction stage the new phase $U_4O_9(UO_{2.25})$ is formed, i.e., change in reduction degree from 45 to 75% occurs: $UO_{2.55} + CO \rightarrow UO_{2.25} + CO_2$ under kinetic conditions. Then in step $UO_{2.25} \rightarrow UO_{2+x} \rightarrow UO_2$, i.e., change in degree of reduction from 75 to 100%, oxygen is introduced into the cubic dioxide lattice according to Ref.9 and Ref.11: R. Willardson, I. Moody, H. Goering, J. Inorg.Nuclear Ch., 6,1, 19-33 (1958), and Ref.12: A. Arrot, I. Goldman, Phys.Rev., 108,4,948-953 (1957), disordered in the first and ordered in the second stage. The slowest stage is the oxygen diffusion into the solid phase and herewith stage $UO_{2.25} \rightarrow UO_2$ is a diffusion-controlled process. This statement corresponds with the present experimental data. Briefly, the whole investigated process occurs: from UO_3 to $UO_{2.92}$ with a rate independent of the reduction degree,

Card 4/10

U.S.S.R., V.G.D. RHD AGIC V, Vol.

Effect of alkali metal carbamate additions on the kinetics
of uranium trichloride reduction with carbon monoxide. Kin. i
gata. I no. 23753-257. Mn. Ap 70%.

U.S.S.R. prirodovednyj institut Leningrad.

VLASOV, V.G.; SHALAGINOV, V.N.; BESSONOV, A.F.; STREKALOVSKIY, V.N.

Change of the design of a glass pressure regulator. Trudy Ural.
politekh.inst.no.121:102-103 '62.

(MIRA 16:5)

(Pressure regulators)

L 19643 -65 EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) Pu-4 /Pb-4
ACCESSION NR: AP4045189 ES/WW/JD/JG/ S/0080/64/037/009/1865/1871

AUTHOR: Vlasov, V. G.; Shalaginov, V. N.

TITLE: Kinetics of the reaction of the mixed oxide of uranium with carbon monoxide

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 9, 1964, 1865-1871

TOPIC TAGS: U₃O₈, U₃O₈ reduction, carbon monoxide, reaction kinetics, carbon monoxide reducing agent, energy of activation, uranium peroxide calcination, UO₂ formation, UO₃ reduction, UO₂ oxidation, reducing gas pressure, phase transition, carbon monoxide adsorption

ABSTRACT: The kinetics were studied of the carbon monoxide reduction of two varieties of mixed oxides of uranium: U₃O₈I and U₃O₈II at pressures of 20-200 mm. Hg. U₃O₈I was prepared by calcining UO₄·nH₂O in an oxygen current for 6 hours at 400°C to obtain the trioxide which was then reduced with hydrogen at 450-500°C to the dioxide. The latter was oxidized in air at 500°C for 6 hours to U₃O₈I. The other sample was prepared by calcining uranium peroxide in air at 800°C for 5

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L 19643-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4045189

hours. Carbon monoxide reduction reactions were then run at 250-400C with U₃O₈I and at 280-450C for U₃O₈II. Practically no reduction occurred at 250C. Under identical conditions the rate of the reduction of U₃O₈I, specific surface = 2.5 m²/gm, was 2-4 times faster than the rate of the reduction of U₃O₈II, specific surface = 1.1 m²/gm. At temperatures above 300C the reduction was at a rapid rate which then slowed down to zero proportionally to the removal of the oxygen from the oxide. At the higher temperatures there was an inflection on the kinetics curves for U₃O₈I at about 48% reduction corresponding to the formation of UO_{2.52}. For U₃O₈II inflections occurred on the 425 and 450C curves at about 55%, and on the 400C curve at ~ 60%. The end product of the reductions above 330C was UO_{2+x}, 0.04 x 0.08. The phase transitions occurring during these reductions were summarized: U₃O₈ → U₃O₈₋₂ (the lower limit of the U₃O₈ phase) → tetragonal phase → U₄O₉ → UO_{2+x}_{max} → UO_{2+x}. The apparent energies of activation were calculated: for U₃O₈I, E=28.6 + 0.9 kcal/mol, for U₃O₈II, E=18.9 + 0.9 kcal/mol. The relationship between process rate and reducing gas pressure in both cases conformed to the equation v = kP_{CO}. It was shown the determining stage of the reducing process was the surface reaction

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L 19643-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045189

between the adsorbed CO and the oxygen of the oxide. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 29Oct62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GP, NP

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 016

Card 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

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L 38579-65 ENT(m)/EFF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 IJP(c)
ES/JD/WW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5011043

UR/0080/64/037/010/2170/2175

40

AUTHOR: Vlasov, V. G.; Zhukovskiy, V. M.; Lebedev, A. G.; Shalaginov, V. N. B

TITLE: Adsorption of certain gases on uranium trioxide

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 10, 1964, 2170-2175

TOPIC TAGS: uranium, uranium compound, inorganic oxide, gas adsorption, hydrogen, carbon monoxide, ammonia, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, water vapor

Abstract: Experimental data is presented on the adsorption of hydrogen, carbon monoxide, ammonia, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and water vapor on uranium trioxide at temperatures close to the temperatures of the incipient reduction of this oxide. It was found that the absorption of hydrogen is very limited. At temperatures above + 50° an increase in temperature reduces the adsorbability of hydrogen. Carbon monoxide is adsorbed to an extent one order of magnitude greater than hydrogen. Nitrogen is poorly adsorbed on uranium trioxide and is similar to hydrogen. Experiments on adsorption of nitrogen and ammonia showed that the adsorption depends on the pressure of gas-reducing agent. An increase in ammonia pressure prolonged the induction period and restarted the reduction period. The existence of such a function, and also the abnormally high value of

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L 38579-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011043

the apparent energy of activation of UO₃ for reduction by ammonia led to the hypothesis that reduction as a whole is limited by decomposition of ammonia or desorption of nitrogen. Orig. art. has 1 figure and 6 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27 Nov 62

NO REF SOV: 008

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, GC

OTHER: 003

JPRS

cc
Card

2/2

SHALAGINOVA, A.F.; PRIDATKIN, P.P.

Experience in storing oil-rich sunflower seeds. Masl.-zhir.
prom. 25 no.9:31-34 (MIRA 12:12)

1. Armavirskiy maslozhirovoy kombinat.
(Armavir--Sunflower seed)

MAL'TSEV, I.T.; PLESHAKOVA, A.V.; SHALAGINOVA, F.I.; GAYDAMAK, N.A.

Diagnosis and treatment of chronic colitis. Kaz. med. zhur.
(MIR 15:3)
no.1:14-19 Ja-F '62.

1. Omskaya zheleznodorozhnaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa
(nachal'nik - S.F. Mel'nik, nauchnyy konsul'tant - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.F. Bilibin).
(COLITIS)

MKRTCHYAN, O.M.; KHAT'YANOV, F.I.; SHALAGINOVA, F.F.

Application of seismic prospecting for the exploration of oil-bearing structures affiliated with Upper Devonian reefs. Geol. nefti i gaza ? no.2:40-53 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh i trest Bashneftegeofiziki.

SHISHKIN, N.F.; kand.tekhn.nauk; SMORODINSKIY, Ya.M., kand.tekhn.nauk;
MIKHEYEV, Yu.A., inzh.; SHALAGINOVA, T.S., inzh.; GIMOVAN, G.G.,
kand.tekhn.nauk.

Filter-type relay protection for electric motors. Elektrichesvo
(MIRA 10:12)
no.12:60-64 D '57.

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (for
Shishkin) 2.Donetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut
(for Gimovan).
(Electric motors)

SHISHKIN, Nikolay Fedorovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; OLEKSEVICH, Valeriy Pavlovich;
DANILIN, Petr Yakovlevich; MIKHEYEV, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; SYCHEV,
Leonid Ivanovich. Prinimali uchastiye: SHALAGINOVA, T.S., inzh.;
SMORODINSKIY, Ya.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KALINICHENKO, M.F., inzh.;
CHASIKIN, Ye.V., inzh.; ASTAF'YEV, V.D., inzh.; PROKOF'YEV, V.I.,
vedushchiy konstruktor; ROGOV, V.A., starshiy master; MOSKALENKO, V.M.,
laborant; GERASIMOV, N.F., laborant; POPOV, N.A., kand.fiziko-matem.
nauk; KALINICHENKO, M.F., inzh.. LYUBIMOV, N.G., otv.red.; ALADOVA,
Ye.I., tekhn.red.; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.red..

[Protection of the electric equipment and cable networks in mines]
Zashchita shakhtnykh elektroustanovok i kabel'nykh setei. Pod red.
N.F.Shishkina. Moskva, Ugletekhnizdat, 1959. 242 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(Electricity in mining) (Electric cables)

L 2140-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/EWA(d) TT/GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5026236

UR/0048/65/029/010/1942/1945

AUTHOR: Yefimov, Yu. Ye.; Myakinin, Ye. V.; Romanov, A. M.; Shalak, N. I.; Yur'yev, V. V.

TITLE: Investigation of low-energy charged particles with the Cosmos 12, Cosmos 15,¹⁷ and Electron 2 satellites /Report, All-Union Conference on Cosmic Ray Physics held at Apatity 24-31 August 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 10, 1965, 1942-1945

TOPIC TAGS: secondary cosmic ray, cosmic ray particle, fast neutron, slow neutron, atmospheric phenomenon

ABSTRACT: The authors have measured slow and fast neutron fluxes in the atmosphere at equivalent depths from about 7 to over 700 g/cm². The fast neutron fluxes were measured with a proportional counter surrounded by a moderator and also with a stilbene scintillation counter which recorded neutrons with energies above 2.5 Mev. To avoid recording charged particles, the stilbene counter was surrounded with plastic scintillation counters connected in anticoincidence. The slow neutron fluxes were measured with BF₃ counters, some of which had been enriched in B¹⁰, and also

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ACCESSION NR: AP5026236

with In foils. The foils were exposed in stacks of three and were shielded either above or below with Cd, so that it was possible to distinguish the portion of the induced activity due to resonance neutrons (energies between 1.35 and 1.65 ev) and separately to measure the upward and downward fluxes. At latitude 57°N and atmospheric depths from 78 to 94 g/cm² (the region of maximum intensity) the upward and downward fluxes of resonance neutrons were found to be the same and equal to $(3.63 \pm 0.83) \times 10^4$ neutron/cm² sec mev. This flux is in good agreement with the calculations of W.H.Hess, E.H.Canfield, and R.E.Lingenfelter (Geophys. Res., 66, 665, 1961) for geomagnetic latitude 44° N. Data on fast neutron fluxes are given for 9 flights in 1962, 1963, and 1964 at latitudes 47° and 57°N. The atmospheric depth for maximum intensity ranged from 80 to 105 g/cm², and the absorption mean free path ranged from 147 to 172 g/cm². Comparison of the proportional counter and scintillation counter data indicates that the atmospheric depth for maximum intensity increases with increasing neutron energy. The fast neutron flux at maximum was found to be 2 neutron/cm² sec; this flux is considerably greater than that found by R.R.Mendell and S.A.Korff (J. Geophys. Res., 68, 5487, 1963) and by R.F. Miles (J. Geophys. Res., 69, 1277, 1964). The maximum flux of the slow neutrons as measured with the BF₃ counters occurred at an atmospheric depth of 90 g/cm², and the density of slow neutrons (energies below 10 kev) at this altitude was

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ACCESSION NR: AP5026236

3

found to be $3.2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. This density agrees within a factor of 2 with the calculations of R.E.Lingenfelter (J. Geophys. Res., 68, 5633, 1963). "The authors are grateful to V.T.Barsukov, R.S.Ivanov, and D.V.Frederiks for assistance with the work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [15]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, ES

NO REF Sov: 001

OTHER: 006

ATTD PRESS: 4/23

Card 3/3

SALATIN, K. S.

SALATIN, K. S. "The Problem of Freezing of a Concrete Mixture under Winter Conditions when being Transported on Transit-mix Trucks."
Min Higher Education USSR. Ural Polytechnic Inst imeni S. M. Kirov. Sverdlovsk, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956,

SHALAKHIN, K.S.

Concrete mixture cooling during transportation by dump trucks
in winter conditions. Trudy Unipromedi no.2:201-214 '57.
(MIRA 11:11)

(Concrete construction--Cold weather conditions)
(Concrete--Transportation)

SCV-127-58-8-7/27

AUTHOR: Shalakhin, K.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Prefabricated Reinforced Concrete Supports for the Ural Copper Mines (Sbornaya zhelezobetonnaya krep' dlya mednykh rudnikov Urala)

PUBLICATIONAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 8, pp 38-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Institut Unipromed' (The Unipromed' Institute) has developed new types of prefabricated reinforced concrete supports for the main horizontal shafts of copper mines. The difficulty of producing the more economical shell-like supports from concrete of 400 brand prestressed reinforcements obliged the Institute to develop three new types of supports. Trapezoidal shape of supports was chosen for both one and two way shafts. In the box-like supports the upper junction is realized by a semicircular joint without bearing. The frame is posed directly on the ground. The upper part is supported by the frame over the whole length which gives an additional strength even when corrosion destroys a part of the frame. The two variants of the through-like supports are each composed of three elements without bearing or bearing plates. In the first variant, the upper part rests on the diaphragm of the support

Card 1/2

Prefabricated Reinforced Concrete Supports for the Ural Copper Mines SCV-127-58-8-7/27

frame and in the second variant - the upper part rests on the two neighboring frames on a protruding edge. The cement composition of these supports will be defined later after the testing of various concrete mixtures as to their resistance to corrosive mine waters. There are 4 diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: Unipromed

1. Mining engineering---USSR
2. Mines---Structural supports
3. Reinforced concrete---Applications

Card 2/2

PYASTOLOV, A.V., inzh.; REPP, K.Yu., inzh.; SHALAKHIN, K.S., kand.tekhn.
nauk

Industrial use of tubular ring supports. Gor.zhur. no.10:74
O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Unipromed', Sverdlovsk.
(Mine timbering)

REPP, K.Yu., inzh.; TUNGUSKOVA, E.A., inzh.; PYASTOLOV, A.V., inzh.;
SHALAKHIN, K.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Relative durability of cements subjected to the corrosive
influence of copper pyrite mines in the Urals. Shakht.
stroi. 5 no. 1:17-19 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyi institut
mednoy promyshlennosti.
(Cement—Corrosion) (Pyrites)
(Ural Mountain region—Copper mines and mining)

CHUVATOV, V.V.; BEREZIN, N.N.; METSGER, E.Kh.; NAGIN, V.A.; KARTASHOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; MIL'KOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BYCHKOV, M.I., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; SUKHANOV, V.P., SHLYAPIN, V.A.; KORZHENKO, L.I.; ABRAMYCHEV, Ye.P.; KAZANTSEV, I.I.; YARES'KO, V.F.; LUKOYANOV, Yu.N.; DUDAROV, V.K.; BALINSKIY, R.P.; KOROTKOVSKIY, A.E.; PONOMAREV, I.I.; NOVOSEL'SKIY, S.A., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; IL'INYKH, N.Z.; TSITKIN, N.A.; ROGOZHIN, G.I.; PRAVOTOROV, B.A.; ORLOV, V.D.; RACHINSKIY, M.N.; TULTYSHEV, V.N.; SMAGIN, G.N.; KUZNETSOV, V.D.; MACHERET, I.G.; SHECAL, A.V.; GALASHOV, F.K.; ANTIPIN, A.A.; SHALAKHIN, K.S.; RASCHETKAIEV, I.M.; TISHCHENKO, Ye.I.; FOTIYEV, A.F.; IPPOLITOV, M.F.; DOROSIMSKIY, G.P.; ROZHKOV, Ye.P.; RYUMIN, N.T.; AYZENBERG, S.L.; GOLUBTSOV, N.I.; VUS-VONSOVICH, I.K., inzh., retsenzent; GOLOVKIN, A.M., inzh., retsenzent; GUSELETOV, A.I., inzh., retsenzent; KALUGIN, N.I., inzh., retsenzent; KRAMINSKIY, I.S., inzh., retsenzent; MAYLE, O.Ya., inzh., retsenzent; OZERSKIY, S.M., inzh., retsenzent; SKOBLO, Ya.A., dots., retsenzent; SPERANSKIY, B.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SHALAMOV, K.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; VCYNICH, N.F., inzh., red.; GETLING, Yu., red.; CHERNIKHOV, Ya., tekhn. red.

[Construction handbook] Spravochnik stroitelia. Red.kollegiia: M.I. Bychkov i dr. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo. Vol.1. 1962. (MIRA 16:5)
532 p. Vol.2. 1963. 462 p.
(Construction industry)

SANNIKOV, M.V.; SHALAKIN, D.T.

Fastening ropes to transfer carriages of a blooming mill. Sbor.
rats.predl.vnedr.v proizv. no.5:22-23 '60. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Rolling mills)

SHARENKOV, St.; SHALAMANOV, St.

International socialist division of labor. Trud tseni 4 no.7:17-
27 '62.

SHALAMPERIDZE, A. A.

SHALAMPERIDZE, A. A.: "Tamping gravel in the construction of railroads." Min Ràilways USSR. Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Railroad Transport Engineers imeni I. V. Stalin. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 23, 1956

SHALAMBERIDZE, A.A.

Problems of the density of soil in the body of a railroad
embankment. Trudy GPI [Gruz.] no.5:137-145 '61. (MIRA 15:12)
(Railroads—Earthwork)

SHALAMBFRIDZE, F.F., gornyy inzh.

Search for an efficient method of controlling the waste water
in the disposal of mine rock in abandoned workings with the
help of hydraulic mining. Ugol' 40 no.8:27-30 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut radioelektroniki i gornoj elektromekhaniki.

SHALAMBERIDZE, G., red.; KONDRATENKO, N., red.izd-vs; DZHAPARIDZE, N.,
tekhred.

[Work plan and summaries of reports of a conference for graduate
students and young scientists] Plan raboty i tezisy dokladov.
Tbilisi, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, 1960. 237 p.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Nauchnaya konferentsiya aspirantov i molodykh nauchnykh
rabitnikov. 11th, Tiflis, 1960.
(Georgia--Research) (Science)

SHALAMBERIDZE, Kh. R.

"The Technological Characteristics and Methods for the Preliminary Treatment of Subtropic Fiber-Leaf Crops." Dr Agr Sci, Georgian Order of Labor Red Banner Agricultural Inst, Min Higher Education USSR, Tbilisi, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13)
SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55

SHALAMBERIDZE, O.P., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Data for the
hygienic control of ~~exposure~~ the ^{AM 1974} most permissible con-
centration of lead in the atmosphere." Tbilisi, 1959, 16 pp
(Min of health Georgian SSR. Tbilisi State Med Inst) 200 copies
(KL, 18-79, 132)

- 127 -

SHALAMBERIDZE, O.P.

Maximum permissible concentration of lead sulfide in the air.
Pred. dop. kontsent. atmosf. zagr. no. 5:40-53 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Gruzinskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
sanitarii i gigiyeny.

(AIR---POLLUTION)
(LEAD SULFIDE---TOXICOLOGY)

BABUTSIDZE, Ya.K.; NATADZE, T.A.; SAMADASHVILI, V.A.; SHALAMERIDZE,
O.P.; GOMELAURI, L.Z., kand. med. nauk, red.

[Bibliographic index of the works of the Scientific Re-
search Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene] Bibliograficheskii
ukazatel' trudov nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii
i gigienny, 1926-1960 g. Tbilisi, 1962. 56 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Tiflis. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sanitarii i
gigiency.
(BIBLIOGRAPHY--PUBLIC HEALTH)

MGELADZE, G.D.; SHALAMBERIDZE, V., red.

[Balneological health resort] Bal'neologicheskii kurort.
Tbilisi, Gosizdat Gruzinskoi SSR, 1956. 37 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(TIFLIS--DESCRIPTION) (MINERAL WATER, SULFUROUS)

SHALAMBERIDZE, Yu.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Data on hygienic principles of permissible concentrations of
lead sulfide in air. Gig. i san. 24 no.3:9-15 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:5)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i gigiyeny
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Gruzinskoy SSR.

(SULFIDES,
lead sulfide in air, permissible concentra-
tions (Rus))

(LEAD,
same)

(AIR POLLUTION,
by lead sulfide, permissible concentrations
(Rus))

14/11/94

USSR / Farm Animals. Small Horned Stock.

U-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 72065

Author : Shalamon, I.
Title : The Effectiveness of Milk as a Ram Semen Diluent.

Orig Pub : The use of milk for the dilution of the ram semen gave 84.8 percent of fertilization in the insemination of ewes (including repeated inseminations) and 13.8 percent of "pere-guly". Altogether, 535 ewes were inseminated.

Card : 1/1

- 13 -

MORDAI.EV, A.; SHALAMOV, A.

Experience made this improvement possible. Sov.shakht. 10
no.5:16 My '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Coal mining machinery)

SHALAMOV, A.Ye., inzh.

Efficency in the use of various types of supports under conditions
of the Karadzhar-Shakhan area and the Tentek region. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 6 no.9:67-72 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Leningradskiy ordenov Lenina i Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
gornyy institut imeni G.V. Plekhanova. Rekomendovana kafedroy
ekonomiki i organizatsii proizvodstva gornoj promyshlennosti.

Shal'Amov, B.S.

32-12-55/71

AUTHOR: Shalamov, B.S.

TITLE: An Equalizing Amplifier for Titration (Balansnyy usilitel' dlya titrovaniya).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 12, pp. 1517-1517 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The new device recommended in this paper consists of the following: A voltage caused by the immersion of an electrode into the solution to be determined is equalized by the control of resistance of the 6H8-cathode tube. As a recording apparatus a millivoltmeter of 17 mV with an internal resistance of 212 ohm is used here. The tapered resistances are adjusted in such a manner that the pointer of this instrument is set at zero. The anode voltage is here controlled by a "U-3" "stabilivolt" device. The device was tested by analyzing extracts of soil, and it is characterized by the fact that it makes a good indication of the point of titration possible. A detailed wiring diagram is attached to this paper. There is 1 figure.

Card 1/2

An Equalizing Amplifier for Titration

32-12-55/71

ASSOCIATION: Yakutsk Branch AN USSR (Yakutskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Titration-Amplifier equalization 2. Instrumentation

SHALAMOV, B.S.

Laboratory apparatus for determining static characteristics of
semiconductor triodes. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 2:139-141 '59.
(MIRA 12:7)

1. Yakutskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Triodes)

SHALAMOV, B. S.

Construction of an idealized current-voltage characteristic of a
two-terminal network containing a point-contact semiconductor triode,
taking into consideration the effect of temperature. Trudy IAFAN
SSSR. Ser. fiz. no. 3:50-54 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Triodes) (Semiconductors) (Electronic circuits)

S/169/61/000/005/015/049
A005/A130

94310

AUTHOR: Shalamov, B.S.

TITLE: The plotting of the idealized volt-ampere characteristics of a two-terminal network containing a point-contact transistor, taking into account the influence of temperature

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1961, 3, abstract 5 G 17. (Tr. Yakutskogo fil. AN SSSR, Ser. fiz., 1960, no. 3, 50-54)

TEXT: The author examines the influence of temperature on the electric characteristics of a transistor used in pulse circuits. He submits the volt-ampere characteristics of a two-terminal network (containing a transistor) that were obtained for temperature variation from 0 to 50°C.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

✓B

Card 1/1

SHALAMOV, B.S.

Measurements of soil moisture based on the resistance of gypsum blocks.
Nauch.sooob. IAFAN SSSR no.2:46-50 '59. (MIRA 16:3)
(Soil moisture)

SHALAMOV, B.S.

Electronic indicator for the P-4 potentiometer. Nauch. soob. IAFAN SSSR
no.1:27-29 '58.
(MIRA 17:1)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001548410013-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001548410013-4"

SHALAMOV, I.I.

Il'ich Iron and Steel Plant in Zhdanov is greeting the 45th
anniversary of Soviet government with new achievements.
Stal' 22 no.7:583-584 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

I. Direktor Zhdanovskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda imeni
Il'icha. (Zhdanov—Iron and steel plants)

L 29381-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6019796

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/004/0113/0113

INVENTOR: Prokhorov, A. V.; Shalamov, I. I.; Fetisov, S. G.; Prokhorov, P. A.;
Tutov, I. Ye.; Parshin, A. A.; Kavesh, L. D.; Slutskaya, T. M.; Yunger, S. V.

49
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Low-alloy steel Class 18, No 148088

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 4, 1965, 113

TOPIC TAGS: low alloy steel, vanadium, boron, tensile strength, heat resistance

ABSTRACT: A low-alloy steel is proposed which has vanadium and boron added to it to increase strength and heat resistance. Its chemical composition is: 0.13-0.18% C, 1.2-1.6% Mn, 0.5-0.8% Si, 0.3-0.6% Cr, 0.15-0.25% Mo, 0.08-0.12% V and 0.003% (max) B.
[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 ①

CHUVATOV, V.V.; BEREZIN, N.N.; METSGER, E.Kh.; NAGIN, V.A.; KARTASHOV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; MIL'KOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BYCHKOV, M.I., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; SUKHANOV, V.P., SHLYAPIN, V.A.; KORZHENKO, L.I.; ABRAMYCHEV, Ye.P.; KAZANTSEV, I.I.; YARES'KO, V.F.; LUKOYANOV, Yu.N.; DUDAROV, V.K.; BALINSKIY, R.P.; KOROTKOVSKIY, A.E.; PONOMAREV, I.I.; NOVOSEL'SKIY, S.A., kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; IL'INYKH, N.Z.; TSITKIN, N.A.; ROGOZHIN, G.I.; PRAVOTOROV, B.A.; ORLOV, V.D.; RACHINSKIY, M.N.; KULTYSHEV, V.N.; SMAGIN, G.N.; KUZNETSOV, V.D.; MACHERET, I.G.; SHEGAL, A.V.; GALASHOV, F.K.; ANTIPIN, A.A.; SHALAKHIN, K.S.; RASCHETAYEV, I.M.; TISHCHENKO, Ye.I.; FOTIYEV, A.F.; IPPOLITOV, M.F.; DOROSINSKIY, G.P.; ROZHKOV, Ye.P.; RYUMIN, N.T.; AYZENBERG, S.L.; GOLUBTSOV, N.I.; VUS-VONSOVICH, I.K., inzh., retsenzent; GOLOVKIN, A.M., inzh., retsenzent; GUSELETOV, A.I., inzh., retsenzent; KALUGIN, N.I., inzh., retsenzent; KRAMINSKIY, I.S., inzh., retsenzent; MAYLE, O.Ya., inzh., retsenzent; OZERSKIY, S.M., inzh., retsenzent; SKOBLO, Ya.A., dots., retsenzent; SPERANSKIY, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SHALAMOV, K.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; VOYNICH, N.F., inzh., red.; GETLING, Yu., red.; CHERNIKHOV, Ya., tekhn. red.

[Construction handbook] Spravochnik stroitelia. Red.kollegiia: M.I. Bychkov i dr. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo. Vol.1. 1962. 532 p. Vol.2. 1963. 462 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Construction industry)

Name: SHALANOV, Mikhail Pavlovich

Dissertation: Soviet theory of evidence (circumstantial evidence)
and the practice of applying them in criminal cases

Degree: Doc Juridical Sci

Affiliation: [not indicated]

Defense Date, Place: 16 Apr 56, Council of Moscow Order of Lenin and
Order of Labor Red Banner State U

Certification Date: 4 May 57

Source: BMVO 15/57

SHALAMOV, N. P.

Voprosy unifikatsii promyshlennykh zdanii i konstruktsii zavodskogo izgotovleniya [Problems of standardization of industrial buildings and prefabricated structures]. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1952. 76 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6 No. 8 November 1953

SHALAMOV, N.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YEGOROVA, N.O., redaktor;
PERSON, M.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Flexible factories; industrial buildings for varying purposes]
Gibkie tsarkhi; industrial'nye zdaniia peremennogo naznachenia.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1954.
159 p. (MIRA 7:11)
(Factories--Design and construction)

SHALAMOV, N.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PREDTECHENSKIY, V.M.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; YEGOROVA, N.O., redaktor;
VORONIN, K.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

Standardization of industrial plants and prefabricated construction
elements. Nauchnoe soobshchenie TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta promyshlennyykh sooruzhenii no.8:3-74 '54. (MIRA 7:10)
(Factories--Design and construction) [Microfilm]
(Building--Standards)

SHALAMOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Analyzing inspection results of industrial buildings subjected to
physical and chemical actions while in use. Trudy NIIZHB no.2:62-80
'58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

SHALAMOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; PREDTECHENSKIY, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk,
nauchnyy red.; YEGOROVA, N.O., red.izd-va; RUDAKOVA, N.I.,
tekhn.red.

[All-purpose industrial buildings] Universal'nye promyshlennye
zdaniia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.
materialam, 1959. 80 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Factories--Design and construction)

SHALAMOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Methods of creating standard buildings for the heavy industry.
From stroi. 37 no.5:35-40 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(Industrial buildings)

SHALAMOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Corrosion of construction elements in nonferrous metallurgy
enterprises. Promstroi. 38 no.2:5-12 '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Nonferrous metal industries)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

SHALAMOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOZHEVNIKOVA, T.N., inzh.

New designs of multistoried industrial buildings. Prom. stroi.
38 no. 5:25-29 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Factories---Design and construction)

SHALAMOV, N. P., kand. tekhn. nauk, OB"YEDKOV, V. A., inzh.

Hygroscopic condensation of moisture on the interior surfaces of
walls and ceilings. Prom. stroi. 38 no.8:48-51 '60.
(MLIA 13:8)

(Dampness in buildings)
(Factories--Design and construction)

SHALAMOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Protecting the structural units of the open-hearth buildings from
corrosive actions of the atmosphere. Prom. stroi. 39 no.4:19-27
'61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Open-hearth furnaces) (Steel—Corrosion)

SHALANOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

General-purpose industrial buildings need new types of
foundations. Prom. stroi. 39 no.6:44-48 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-
eksperimental'nyy institut promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy.
(Factories---Design and construction)
(Foundations)

SHALAMOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Universal buildings for automatic machinery-construction plants.
Prom.stroi. 40 no.6:14-19 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Automation)
(Factories—Design and construction)

SHALAMOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Reliability and durability of elements of industrial buildings.
Prom. stroi. 40 [i.e. 41], no.5:22-28 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Industrial buildings) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

SHALAMOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOZHEVNIKOV, I.A., inzh.

Effect of climatic factors on the enclosing structures of buildings.
(MIRA 17:3)
Prom.stroi. 41 no.3:15-19 Mr '64.

SHALAMOV, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; IL'INSKIY, V.G., inzh.

Aerodynamic characteristics of a building with a nonclerestory
roof and the accumulation of snow on its flat roof. Prom.
stroi. 41 no.11:10-13 N '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-
eksperimental'nyy institut promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy.

SHALAMOV, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; GORODETSKIY, V.K., inzh.

Some conclusions from the results of full-scale inspections
of the etching sections of enterprises of ferrous metallurgy.
Prom. stroi. 41 no.4:45-47 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

I. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-
eksperimental'nyy institut promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy.

...Prib. D. 1986. V. 10. 1986. N. 10. 1986. V. 10. 1986.

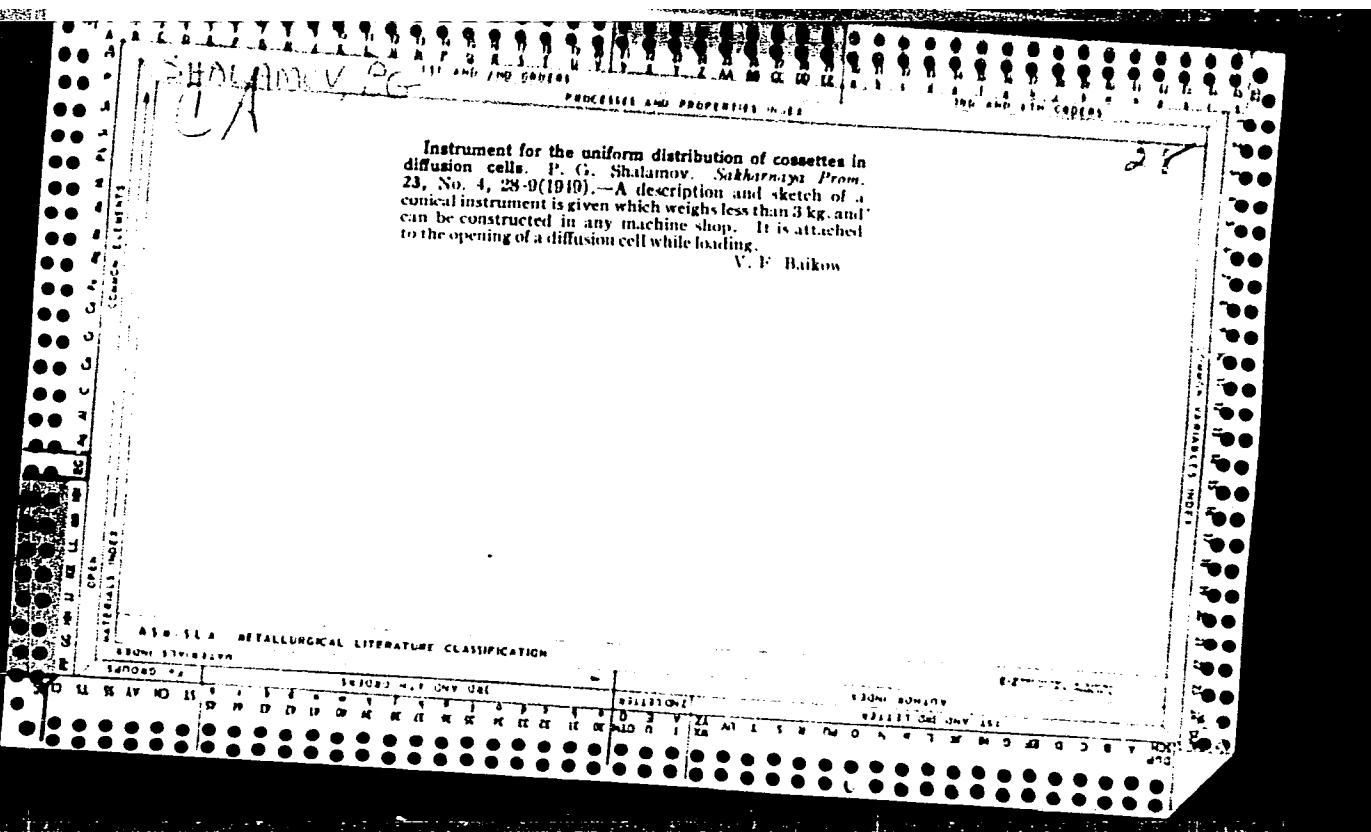
Probabilistic characteristics of the tower. From. strel. 47 sec.² (MUR 12-3)
T= 32 - 14%.

1. Construction of the tower. The designer's project and the project engineer
and all other documents are available.

SHALAMOV, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; IL'INSKY, V.G., inzh.

Protecting flat-roofed buildings from solar radiation. Prom.
stroi. 42 no.5:14-16 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperi-
mental'nyy institut promyshlennyykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy.



1. SHALANOV, P. G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Sugar Machinery
7. Manufacture of some machine parts, Sakh. prom., 27, No. 5, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

On the generation of positive π^+ -mesons by 660 MeV protons on hydrogen (II/51)

CONFERENCE ON HIGH ENERGY ACCELERATORS AND PION PHYSICS
Geneva 11-23 June 51
LHC Branch 75

SHALAMOV, Ya.Ya SHALAMOV, Ya.Ya

CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1765
SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS
AUTHOR MEŠKOVSKIJ, A.G., PLIGIN, JU.S., SALAMOV, JA.JA., SEBANOV, V.A.
TITLE The Creation of Positive Pions by 660-MeV-Protons on Hydrogen.
PERIODICAL Žurn.eksp.i teor.fis, 31, fasc.4, 560-564 (1956)
Issued: 1 / 1957

On the synchrotron of the Institute for Nuclear Problems of the Academy of Science in the USSR the authors investigated the energy spectra of the pions created by the reactions $p + p \rightarrow \pi^+ + d$ and $p + p \rightarrow \pi^+ + p + n$ (energy of the incident protons 660 MeV) at angles of observation of 29, 46, and 65° towards the bundle. The two reactions were not examined separately. For the registration of pions and for the determination of their energy the method of magnetic analysis was employed. The scheme of the test order is illustrated in form of a drawing. The efficacy of the creation of pions on hydrogen was determined from the difference paraffin-carbon. A paraffin parallelpiped served as a target.

The necessary control tests and corrections are discussed. The results obtained are illustrated in form of a diagram (ordinate-production

cross section of mesons $d^2\sigma/d\Omega dE$ in $\text{cm}^2 \text{ sterad}^{-1} \text{ MeV}$ per 1 nucleon, abscissa - energy of mesons in MeV). Further diagrams illustrate the meson spectra converted to the center of mass system of the two colliding particles.

Discussion of results: The production cross section $d\sigma/d\Omega$ of the two aforementioned reactions, which was converted into the center of mass system, remains constant for the three investigated angles within the limits of measuring

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SHALAMOV, JA. JA.
SUBJECT
AUTHOR
TITLE

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CARD 1 / 2

PA - 1879

MEŠKOVSKIJ, A.G., PLIGIN, JU.S., ŠALAMOV, JA.JA., ŠEBANOV, V.A.
The Production of Positive Pions by 660-MeV-protons on Nuclei
of Various Elements.

PERIODICAL

Zurn.eksp.i teor.fis, 21, fasc.6, 987-992 (1956)
Issued: 1 / 1957

Experimental methods: The present work was carried out on the exterior proton bundle of the synchrocyclotron of the Institute for Nuclear Problems of the Academy of Science in the USSR. The charged pions were registered by the method of magnetic analysis. All measurements were carried out at an angle of observation of 45° with respect to the bundle of the 660 MeV protons. Targets of Li, Be, C, Al, Cu, Ag and Pb were used. The lithium target consisted of a massive plate of 1 cm thickness, and the targets of the other elements consisted of several plates. In connection with the experiments carried out with silver and lead the yield of positive pions was measured only at meson energy. In the case of the remaining elements the differential spectra of the positive pions created in the energy interval of from 70 to 320 MeV was recorded.

Measuring results: are shown in form of a table. The yield of positive mesons on Ag and Pb was measured at a meson energy of 158 ± 5 MeV. The values of $d^2\sigma/d\Omega dE$ measured for a nucleus amounted for silver to $(7,90 \pm 1,33) \cdot 10^{-29} \text{ cm}^2$ sterad $^{-1}$ MeV $^{-1}$ and for Pb $(7,62 \pm 1,43) \cdot 10^{-29} \text{ cm}^2$ sterad $^{-1}$ MeV $^{-1}$. The spectra constructed on the basis of the data obtained are illustrated in form of a diagram,

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PRODUCTION OF POSITIVE π -MESONS IN HYDROGEN BY
660 MeV PROTONS¹⁷ A. G. Meshkovskii, In. S. Piligin,
Ie. Ia. Shalamov, and V. A. Shebenov. Soviet Phys. JETP

4, 404-8(1957) Apr.

With observation angles of 29° and 46° relative to a proton beam there were obtained energy spectra for the production of charged π mesons in the process $p + p \rightarrow \pi^+$. Differential cross sections were measured for the angles of 29°, 46°, and 65° in the laboratory system. (auth)

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1-EMZ
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PRODUCTION OF POSITIVE π^+ -MESONS IN VARIOUS
NUCLEI BY 660 Mev PROTONS /A. G. Meshkovskii,
Yu. S. Pilgin, Ya. Ya. Ibragimov, and V. A. Shevchenko/
Soviet Phys. JETP 4, 642-5 (1957) July.

The energy spectrum of π^+ mesons produced at 45° to the incident beam by 660-Mev protons incident on Li, Be, C, Al, and Cu was measured. The cross section $d\sigma/dQ$ for π^+ formation in these elements is calculated, and conclusions drawn from the fact that all the spectra are similar. The differential cross section $d\sigma/dQ/dE$ for production of π^+ mesons was measured at 168 Mev in Ag and Pb. Conclusions are drawn about the dependence of the π^+ meson production cross section on atomic weight for elements between Li and Pb. For elements between Li and Al the dependence is given by $d\sigma/dQ = (1.17 \pm 0.05) A^{\frac{1}{3}}$. Considerably fewer π^+ mesons than indicated by this formula are produced in elements after Cu. (auth)

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